

VIRGINIA

GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES,

but influenced by NONE.



From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 18, 1769.
To the PRINTER.

It is not wonderful that the great cause, in which this country is engaged, should have roused and engrossed the whole attention of the people. I rather admire the generous spirit with which they feel and assert their interest in this important question, than blame them for their indifference about any other. When the constitution is openly invaded, when the first original right of the people, from which all laws derive their authority, is directly attacked, inferior grievances naturally lose their force, and are suffered to pass by without punishment or observation. The present Ministry are as singularly marked by their fortune, as by their crimes. Instead of atoning for their former conduct by any wise or popular measure, they have found, in the enormity of one fact, a cover and defence for a series of measures, which must have been fatal to any other administration. I fear we are too remiss in observing the whole of their proceedings. Struck with the principal figure, we do not sufficiently mark in what manner the canvas is filled up. Yet surely it is not a less crime, nor less fatal in its consequences, to encourage a flagrant breach of the law by a military force, than to make use of the forms of Parliament to destroy the constitution. The Ministry seem determined to give us a choice of difficulties, and if possible, to perplex us with the multitude of their offences. The expedient is well worthy of the Duke of G—. But though he has preserved a gradation and variety in his measures, we should remember that the principal is uniform.

Dictated by the same spirit, they deserve the same attention. The following fact, though of the most alarming nature, has not yet been clearly stated to the public, nor have the consequences of it been sufficiently understood. Had I taken it up at an earlier period, I should have been accused of an uncandid, malignant precipitation, as if I watched for an unfair advantage against the Ministry, and would not allow them a reasonable time to do their duty. They now stand without excuse. Instead of employing the leisure they have had, in a strict examination of the offence, and punishing the offenders, they seem to have considered that indulgence, as a security to them, that, with a little time and management, the whole affair might be buried in silence and utterly forgotten.

A Major General of the army is arrested by the sheriff's officers for a considerable debt. He persuades them to conduct him to the Tilt-yard in St. James's Park, under some pretence of business, which it imported him to settle before he was confined. He applies to a Sergeant not immediately on duty, to assist with some of his companions in favouring his escape. He attempts it. A bustle ensues. The bailiffs claim their prisoner. An officer of the guards, not then on duty, takes part in the affair, applies to the Lieutenant commanding the Tilt-yard guard, and urges him to turn out his guard to relieve a General Officer. The Lieutenant declines interfering in person, but stands at a distance, and suffers the business to be done. The other officer takes upon himself to order out the guard. In a moment they are in arms, quit their guard, march, rescue the General, and drive away the sheriff's officers, who in vain represent their right to the prisoner and the nature of the arrest. The soldiers first conduct the General into their guard-room, then escort him to a place of safety, with bayonets fixed, and in all the forms of a military triumph. I will not enlarge upon the various circumstances which attended this atrocious proceeding. The personal injury, received by the officers of the law in the execution of their duty, may perhaps be atoned for by some private compensation. I consider nothing but the wound, which has been given to the law itself, to which no remedy has been applied, no satisfaction made. Neither is it my design to dwell upon the misconduct of the parties concerned, any farther than is necessary to shew the behaviour of the Ministry in its true light. I would make every compassionate allowance for the infatuation of the prisoner, the false and criminal discretion of one officer, and the madness of another. I would leave the ignorant soldiers entirely out of the question. They are certainly the least guilty, though they are the only persons who have yet suffered, even in the appearance of punishment. The fact itself, however atrocious, is not the principal point to be considered. It might have happened under a more regular government, and with guards better disciplined than ours. The main question is, in what manner have the Ministry acted on this extraordinary occasion. A General Officer calls upon the King's own guard, then actually on duty, to rescue him from the laws of his country; yet at this moment he is in a situation no worse, than if he had not committed an offence, equally enormous in a civil and military view. A Lieutenant upon duty designedly quits his guard, and suffers it to be drawn out by another officer, for a purpose which he well knew (as we may collect from an appearance of caution which only makes his behaviour the more criminal) to be in the highest degree illegal. Has this Gentleman been called to a Court Martial to answer for his conduct? No. Has it been censured? No. Has it been in any shape enquired into? No. Another Lieutenant, not upon duty, nor even in his regimentals, is daring enough to order out the King's guard, over which he had properly no command, and engages them in a violation of the laws of this country, perhaps the most singular and extravagant that ever was attempted. What punishment has he suffered? Literally none. Supposing he should be prosecuted at common law for the rescue, will that circumstance, from which the Ministry can derive no merit, excuse or justify their suffering so flagrant a breach of military discipline to pass by unpunished and unnoticed? Are they aware of the outrage offered to their Sovereign, when his own proper guard is ordered out, to stop, by main force, the execution of his laws? What are we to conclude from

so scandalous a neglect of their duty, but that they have other views, which can only be answered by securing the attachment of the guards? The Minister would hardly be so cautious of offending them, if he did not mean, in due time, to call for their assistance.

With respect to the parties themselves, let it be observed that these Gentlemen are neither young officers, nor very young men. Had they belonged to the unfledged race of ensigns, who infest our streets, and dishonour our public places, it might perhaps be sufficient to send them back to that discipline, from which their parents, judging lightly from the maturity of their vices, had removed them too soon. In this case, I am sorry to see, not so much the folly of youth, as the spirit of the corps, and the connivance of government. I do not question that there are many brave and worthy officers in the regiments of guards. But considering them as a corps, I fear it will be found that they are neither good soldiers nor good subjects. Far be it from me to insinuate the most distant reflection upon the army. On the contrary, I honour and esteem the profession; and if these Gentlemen were better soldiers, I am sure they would be better subjects. It is not that there is any internal vice or defect in the profession itself, as regulated in this country, but that it is the spirit of this particular corps to despise their profession, and that, while they vainly assume the lead of the army, they make it matter of impudent comparison and triumph over the bravest troops in the world (I mean our marching regiments) that they indeed stand upon higher ground, and are privileged to neglect the laborious forms of military discipline and duty. Without dwelling longer upon a most invidious subject, I shall leave it to military men, who have seen a service more active than the Parade, to determine whether or no I speak truth.

How far this dangerous spirit has been encouraged by government, and to what pernicious purposes it may be applied hereafter, well deserves our most serious consideration. I know indeed that, when this affair happened, an affectation of alarm ran through the Ministry. Something must be done to save appearances. The case was too flagrant to be passed by absolutely without notice. But how have they acted? Instead of ordering the officers concerned, and who strictly speaking are alone guilty, to be put under arrest and brought to a trial, they would have it understood that they did their duty completely, in confining a sergeant and four private soldiers until they should be demanded by the civil power; so that while the officers, who ordered or permitted the thing to be done, escape without censure, the poor men who obeyed those orders, who in a military view are no way responsible for what they did, and who for that reason have been discharged by the Civil Magistrate, are the only objects whom the Ministry have thought proper to expose to punishment. They did not venture to bring even these men to a Court Martial, because they knew their evidence would be fatal to some persons, whom they were determined to protect. Otherwise, I doubt not, the lives of these unhappy, friendless soldiers, would long since have been sacrificed without scruple to the security of their guilty officers.

I have been accused of endeavouring to inflame the passions of the people. Let me now appeal to their understanding. If there be any tool of administration daring enough to deny these facts, or shameless enough to defend the conduct of the Ministry, let him come forward: I care not under what title he appears. He shall find me ready to maintain the truth of my narrative, and the justice of my observations upon it, at the hazard of my utmost credit with the public.

Under the most arbitrary governments, the common administration of justice is suffered to take its course. The subject, though robbed of his share in the legislature, is still protected by the laws. The political freedom of the English constitution was once the pride and honour of an Englishman. The civil equality of the laws preserved the property, and defended the safety of the subject. Are these glorious privileges the birthright of the people, or are we only tenants at the will of the Ministry?—But that I know there is a spirit of resistance in the hearts of my countrymen, that they value life, not by its conveniences, but by the independence and dignity of their condition, I should, at this moment, appeal only to their discretion. I should persuade them to banish from their minds all memory of what we were; I should tell them this is not a time to remember that we were Englishmen; and give it as my last advice, to make some early agreement with the Ministry, that since it has pleased him to rob us of those political rights, which once distinguished the inhabitants of a country, where honour was happiness, he would leave us at least the humble, obedient security of citizens, and graciously condescend to protect us in our submission.

JUNIAS.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER of October 19.

To his Grace the Duke of G—.

"What can enoble slaves, or fools, or cowards?"
"Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards."

My LORD,

THE present unhappy murmurs and discontent in the times being, by every impartial man, imputed to your Grace's obstinacy, and a hereditary despotical notion of governing a free people, has produced some very excellent observations on the affairs of government, which, tho' conveyed in so common a canal as a News Paper, might be useful to a Minister more experienced than yourself, if it be permitted me to judge of your knowledge and abilities from the unhappy effects and progress of your administration. In these occasional publications indeed you will not find any great panegyric upon your virtues, or your talents

as a Minister, but there you will learn, my Lord, a lesson the most useful of all others to the Minister of a free country, which is, the complexion of the times, and the sentiments of mankind, of those who are placed in your Grace's high rank in the State.

With whatever contempt a despotical Minister, like your Grace, may look down upon observations conveyed in a News Paper, perhaps more advantages have resulted from them to political society than any other mode of writing now in practice. More than once they have contributed to save the State from ruin when dangers were formidable from the power of imperious, prerogative Ministers; and the occasional writings of Addison, Bolingbroke, and Swift, will ever remain monuments of their utility.

But it appears a high born Minister, like your Grace, is both insensible and superior to the murmurs and discontents of the people, and perhaps from a consciousness of deserving it, regardless of their contempt and detestation. This Nation, my Lord, in its happier times has been blest with Ministers who thought differently; and whatever pretensions your Grace may claim to respect and esteem from your birth and high rank, in our days we have seen the confidence and affection of a free, happy, powerful Nation intirely devoted to a Minister, who in the early part of life had scarce a patrimony to qualify him to fit in the House of Commons, though denied to your Grace, who is proud of being the descendant of a Royal Family, who, ever was a curse and a scourge to the English Nation.

Though your Grace cannot boast of a very honourable or legitimate connection with the Prince, from whose loins you are originally sprung, yet with great justice may you claim the pretension of inheriting an exact resemblance both to the features of his mind and those of his face. "He never said a foolish thing, nor ever did a wise one." A parallel of the character, both in public and private life, of your virtuous ancestor, and that of your Grace, shall be the subject of a future letter, in which it shall appear that both were equally the dupes and contempt of your concubines, and from giddy, arbitrary principles, both unfit for the station to which fortune had elevated you.

Happy, my Lord, for this country, if, at the revolution, the act of exclusion of your Royal Ancestors from the Crown of these Realms had also extended to exclude all its illegitimate descendants too, from the dangerous power of ever being its chief Magistrate, for unhappy experience has convinced every impartial man, that there is a despotical, arbitrary principle in the blood, both in the Sovereign's and Ministers of the Stuart Family, that ever has proved fatal to the repose and happiness of this free country.

Whatever distraction and confusion was brought upon us by the despotical mode of governing of the last Minister of the name of Stuart, in some degree atoned for his errors by a prudent sagacity in retiring from the service of the public, when he saw himself and his principles of government become odious to every man who partook not of the sweets of his power. That prudent knowledge, my Lord, he acquired from the history of former Ministers, who fell victims to their abuse of power, and the just resentments of an injured people, and happy will it be if your Grace purchases this experience at a less fatal expense.

Though, my Lord, a lust of despotical power, hereditary in your family, a constitutional obstinacy, and an absolute contempt of the confusion and discontent to which you have driven, by your odious administration, all ranks of your fellow citizens, may, amongst your friends and dependants, intitle you to the character of a bold, intrepid Minister, and not to be driven from power, when it appears, neither your fortune, nor your person, is in danger; yet, my Lord, in your sober thinking hours remember, that the feelings, the animosities and resentments of a brave, free people, are only supportable to a certain degree; and though men hitherto have paid a tender regard to those laws which your Grace has been accused of not being over tender of straining, we have only to turn our eyes to the late popular tumults at the court of Madrid, to be convinced that the chains of the most absolute tyranny, nor the power of the most despotical Sovereign, is not sufficient to protect from resentment, even in a Nation of slaves, a Minister who looks with contempt and haughtiness upon the murmurs and clamour of the people, and who will not give up that ill placed power to extinguish the distractions.

With whatever regret an affectionate subject might behold the tumult that but a few months ago appeared before the palace of the most amiable and benevolent of Princes, men of discernment well knew that it was the Minister, and not the Sovereign, that was the object of clamour and discontent, and that the people daring to complain of an odious, arbitrary Minister, is not a crime confined alone to this Nation.

Had the people in their fury, like those of Madrid, indecently demanded an audience from the Sovereign, and peremptorily insisted upon the disgrace of the Minister, whose odious conduct had forced them to such extravagant proceedings, whatever affectionate concern, under circumstances like those, every dutiful subject would have felt for their benevolent Prince, your Grace, it is presumed, would have had but a small share of their regret; and as the first petition of the city of London, which occasioned that outrageous tumult, has, by your Grace, been treated with silent contempt, happy if the same causes do not again produce the same effects; for a second petition is now preparing to be brought up: A proceeding so unprecedented in a powerful, opulent body of men, like the city of London, as cannot fail to add to those apprehensions and discontents that unhappily are too universal.

But, my Lord, odious as your administration is, it is your peculiar happiness to be the chief Minister in a country where the people have yet shewn a more sober respect to their Sovereign, and to the laws, than did lately the tumultuous inhabitants of the court of Madrid; but though

the people of this country, from a perfect knowledge of the conventions of society, are more sedate and deliberate in the progress of their resentments, they are also, when roused up, more furious in their determinations; and though hitherto you have escaped, and have had nothing to complain of those personal insults which former odious Ministers have been exposed to, be not so implicit to impute this patience to any other cause than a calm, rational expectation, that the approaching assembly of the Great Council of the nation will be attended with both a change of men and measures.

If Providence is not so indulgent to listen to the wishes and prayers of the voice of the people on this occasion, it is greatly to be feared this late happy island will be involved in a scene of anarchy and sedition, which may compel your Grace, when it is too late, to rue the day you ever was born; and a small sacrifice it will be, if a haughty, despotic Minister, like your Grace, falling a victim to his own abuse of power, should restore that content, order and harmony to this nation, which, since the Great Commoner retired from public business, unhappily it has been a stranger to; and the late unfortunate event in Spitalfields, it is greatly to be dreaded, is only the first scene of a deep tragedy, which, to this country, may prove as fatal as that which was acted in the middle of the last century.

SENIUS.

From the MORNING CHRONICLE.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The last Will of William Pitt, Earl of Chatham.

LATELY died, in an advanced age, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, commonly known by the name of the *Old Patriot*. He had for some time been in a declining way, and his death is thought to have been caused by a mortification, which the contempt and neglect he had lately fallen into gave him.

The following is a faithful Copy of his Last Will: IN THE NAME OF INTEREST AND MOCK PATRIOTISM, I, William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, do make this my Last Will and Testament.

IMPRIMIS, I give my *Soul* to him that gave it me, relying on his mercy to pardon all my hypocrisy and prevarication, and all the arts by which I rose into notice.

As to my *Body*, I desire it may be interred with all the honours due to my rank; and with respect to my worldly possessions, I dispose of them in the following manner:

All the *ready Cash* that shall be found after my death, I bequeath to Mr. WILKES, as an atonement for my base desertion of him; and as besides, he is in no little want of a supply of that nature.

My *art of governing and leading the Mob*, I leave to the Duke of Grafton, as he seems at present much at a loss for want of such a secret.

My *Modesty* (this, indeed, is but a small stock, and rather the worse for the wear): I give to Richard Rigby, Esq; and Colonel Barre. As this is a commodity they never dealt in, I caution them not to mistake it for *Balsamifera*, which is confessedly always an hindrance to business; whereas modesty (or at least the appearance of it) very often furthens it. This article I would have Sir Fletcher Norton's acceptance of; but that I fear it would have sat with a still worse grace on him (if possible) than on either of the two above mentioned gentlemen.

My *Quickness of Parts* I devise to Mr. George Grenville; and my *bold spirited method of conduct* to the Marquis of Rockingham; to brighten up the plodding dulness of the one, and rouse the other from his tame debility.

The *essence of my political genius* I leave to my brother-in-law, Earl of Temple, as I know he would fain be a Minister, but unfortunately never appeared to have any abilities of his own to go upon, in order to obtain his wish.

My *eloquence* I bequeath to Mr. Alderman Beckford, in pity to the House of Commons, who are forced to hear his coarse, inelegant, blundering rhapsodies, and with a view also of putting him in the way to obtain the Peerage, which he has so great a longing for.

The *reputation of integrity* which I so long enjoyed, I part with to Lord Holland, in order to bear him out at the present dead-lift of making up his accounts, and manifesting his INNOCENCE to the public.

My *clearness of conception* I make a present of to Lord Barrington, to guide him in the dictating of future orders from the War Office.

The *small share of humanity*, and the *little portion of heart*, which the cares of this world had not quite choked up in me, I intreat Sir Robert Pynsent to accept of, that they may induce him to forgive the ungenerous part I have acted by him.

My *caution and prudence* I bequeath to the late Lord Mayor of London, to prevent his making himself ridiculous again, in being the carrier of what nobody chuses to own, and what even he will not be accountable for.

The *unquestioned moral character*, which I always maintained, I beg Lord Sandwich to accept of, and wear for my sake; like every thing new, it will perhaps, not sit very easy at first; but use may make it familiar. I believe it would have been better for his Lordship's body (and perhaps for something else too) if he had assumed it a little sooner; however, in order to induce him to do it even at present, (though so late a week) I beg leave to remind him of the old proverb, *better late than never*.

All the *spirit of patriotism* I ever was possessed of, I, with all lowly humility, offer as a dutiful bequest to the King, to be very carefully put in one of the Queen's thimbles, and closely corked up, till the state, in some future time, is in any dreadful emergency; then the contents to be let abroad to try to save the realm, if possible: I mean the contents to be let abroad, if any; for in case, when the thimble is uncorked, there should be found nothing in it, I hope my Son will not be displeased, as where a thing never was, it cannot be had; and that besides, the event (should it thus happen) will only serve to verify the saying in the gospel, "From him that hath not shall be taken even that he hath."

My *sagacity in seeing my worldly interest and pursuing it*, I beflow on the PEOPLE of ENGLAND (a solid good, in return for the empty acclamations they so often bestowed on me) that they may perceive when they are well, and give thanks to Providence for the blessings they enjoy, without clamouring for they know not what, and making themselves tools in the hands of interested, designing persons.

All the *gold and silver boxes* I received during the existence of my popularity, from different cities and corporations, including their *freedom* to me, I make a present of to the SOCIETY FOR SUPPORTING THE BILL OF RIGHTS, that they may keep in them such odiferous gifts as they may hereafter receive of the same kind as that they were lately honoured with.—As these boxes formerly contained very fragrant incense, they are well fitted to sweeten, and take off the disagreeable scent from, this excrementitious substance.

The residue of my fortune I desire may be laid out in charitable uses, to atone for my omissions that way during my life time.

LONDON, October 16.

WE are informed from Ravensworth in Yorkshire, that a man there for a trifling wager, eat a quarter of lamb of eight pounds, with bread, greens, &c. to the amount in the whole of sixteen pounds, and seemed to perform it with great ease.

Within a few days past twenty five swans have been taken up dead in the river Thames, occasioned by the oil which floated on the water when the fire happened at Paul's wharf; many more swans are so sick, that it is expected they cannot live.

When Captain Fothergill, Commander of the Gottenburgh Merchant, just arrived here, lay at Gottenburgh, a large horned owl perched on the top-mast; the cabin boy went aloft to bring him down, when he seized him by the arm and thigh with his bill and talons, on which the boy cried out, when the Mate and another hand went to his assistance, and with difficulty secured him. He measured from tip to tip of his wings five feet, and is two feet high, is prodigious strong, with large beautiful eyes, and is believed to be a bird of this year.

Gloucester, October 16. Sir William Draper, K. B. has taken his passage in the *Worce*, Capt. Muir, of Bristol, for Charles Town, South Carolina, which will sail in about three weeks time.

BOSTON, December 11.

We hear his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. returned to London the beginning of October, having been a tour into the country.

We do not find that Lord Hillsborough was returned from Ireland the 18th of October.

NEWPORT, December 4.

From Freetown, in the province of Massachusetts-Bay, we hear that a child was lately born there, who, at the time of his birth, was uncle to ninety nine persons then living, and a few days after another child was born, to whom he was uncle, which completed the number of a hundred; and that the eldest brother of the first named child is now in the seventy-fourth year of his age.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

Bristol, October 4. 1769.

"For the benefit of shippers in general, pray make the following circumstance public:—An Act of Parliament was long since made for allowing the importation of pig and bar iron from America, duty free; and in it is expressly said, that all pig and bar iron so imported, must be stamped with a mark denoting the colony or place it was made at: In failure of such mark, must pay a duty. Pig iron always comes home marked, but bar iron rarely does; yet, owing to the officers not recollecting said act, has, till lately, passed without notice; but will not do so any more, as they are now apprized of it: Therefore all bar iron must be stamped, or will pay a duty of 26 shillings per ton."

Extract of a letter from Pensacola, dated November 10. "In my last I sent you list of the French inhabitants at New-Orleans, which General O'Reilly had confined for rebels; since which they have had their trials, and sentenced as follows, which was put in execution about 10 days ago, viz. Le Frasier, Attorney General; De Marquis, De Noyant, Officers, and Knights of St. Lewis; Pierre Carrelle, and Petit —, Merchants, shor. De Mazant, Garrie, Douillet, Poupet, Millet, sen. and Millet, jun. to be confined for 10 years in the Moro; and Foucalt, the intendant, sent prisoner to France."

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

From St. Christophers we learn, that on the 24th of October, seven members of the General Assembly of that island, having, on some debate, quitted the House in an abrupt and indecent manner, were ordered into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms: That on their refusal to make submission to the House, they were committed to the common goal, where they were confined five days, after which they were expelled the House and discharged from their imprisonment: That on their coming out of prison, a great concourse of people assembled in the pasture, where a large bonfire was made, in which they burnt two effigies: And that on the 17th of November, came on the election of four members for the parish of St. George, Basseterre, in the room of the expelled members, when the same Gentlemen were re-elected without opposition, to the great joy of the freeholders, who gave an elegant entertainment on the occasion.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 18.

An Act for reimbursing the inhabitants of King William and Hanover counties the expence of clearing Pamunkey river.

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly, passed in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty George the Second, intituled, *An act for clearing Appamattox and Pamunkey rivers, certain trustees, therein appointed, are authorized and empowered to take and receive subscriptions for clearing the upper part of the said river Pamunkey; and whereas, from the great prices given for tobacco at Crutchfield's, Page's, and Meriwether's warehouses, situate on the said river, in the county of Hanover, many persons, from distant parts of the colony, are induced to carry their tobacco to the said warehouses for inspection, and it is unreasonable that the inhabitants of the counties of King William and Hanover should bear the whole burthen and expence of clearing the said river: For remedy whereof,*

Be it enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act a duty of four pence per hoghead, on every hoghead of tobacco passed at and shipped from either of the said warehouses, shall be paid to the inspectors, at the said warehouses respectively, for the time being, at the time of delivering out and shipping the said tobacco for exportation.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the several inspectors, at the said warehouses, shall annually, in the month of October, account with the court of the said county of Hanover, upon oath, for the aforesaid duty of four pence per hoghead; and the said court of Hanover shall apply the same towards reimbursing the said counties of Hanover and King William the expence of clearing the said river, and to and for no other use or purpose whatsoever.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of four years, and no longer.

An Act for continuing certain Acts of Assembly, imposing Duties on Slaves.

WHEREAS an act of Assembly made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled *An act for reviving the duty upon Slaves, to be paid by the buyers, for the term therein mentioned*, which was continued by two other acts of Assembly made in the twenty seventh and thirty second years of his said Majesty's reign, and by one other act made in the seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, and one other act of Assembly made in the thirty third year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Second, intituled *An act to oblige persons bringing Slaves into this colony from Maryland, Carolina, and the West Indies, for their own use, to pay a duty for the term therein likewise mentioned*, which was continued by one other act of Assembly made in the seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, will expire on the twentieth day of April next; and it being found expedient that the said recited acts should be continued, for the purposes therein mentioned,

Be it therefore enacted, by the Governor, Council, and Burgesses, of this present General Assembly, and it is hereby enacted, by the authority of the same, That the said recited acts of Assembly, and every clause and article thereof, shall be, and continue in force from and after the twentieth day of April next, for and during the term of three years thence next following, and no longer.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the said duties shall be collected and paid, according to the directions of the said recited acts, to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esquire, Treasurer, or the Treasurer of this colony for the time being, appointed by or pursuant to an act of Assembly; any thing, in the said recited acts, to the contrary, in any wise, notwithstanding.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 4. 1770.

IT being judged necessary by the Visitors that a speedy and thorough Repair should be made of the College of WILLIAM and MARY, Notice is hereby given that the Committee, appointed for that Purpose, will meet at the said College at 4 o'clock, on Wednesday the seventh Day of February next, in order to contract with one or more Undertakers; and, that they may be the better prepared to give in proper Estimates at such Meeting, it is recommended to those, who may incline to engage in the Work, carefully, in the mean Time, to view and examine the Buildings, which will be shewn to them by the President of the College, whenever he is called upon. BOTETOURT, RECTOR.

TREASURY-OFFICE, 1st Jan. 1770.

THE additional Duty of 5 per Cent.

on Slaves, the Taxes on Carriages, Writs and Ordinary Licences, which would cease on the 14th Day of next Month, are continued by a late Act of the General Assembly, published in the last Gazette, till the 25th Day of October, 1771; to be collected and accounted for at the Treasury in the Manner prescribed by the former Laws.

By the same Act, and for the same Term, is imposed a Tax or Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence upon every Hoghead of Tobacco deliver'd out of the Public Warehouses after this Day, to be paid before Delivery of the Tobacco, to the several Inspectors, and by them accounted for to the Treasurer on or before the 25th Day of October in each Year.

The Gentlemen, Naval Officers, are desired to observe that, by another Act of the General Assembly, the Discount of 15 per Cent. for imported Money, is not hereafter to be allowed out of the Duties on Liquors, unless those Duties are punctually paid at the Times they become due, according to the Conditions of the several Bonds given for that Purpose; and for the speedy Recovery of all Arrears of Duties they are desired to pursue the Measures prescribed by Law. It will be esteemed as a Favour if they will be pleased to transmit to me from Time to Time an Account of all Slaves entered in their Districts. When it is considered how very essential it is for the Honor of this Colony that the Credit of its public Treasury should be effectually supported, and that this cannot be done without the most regular and punctual Payment of all Taxes and Duties imposed for defraying the ordinary and contingent Expences, it is hoped that no future Indulgencies will be expected, as I am resolved to make the Regulations prescribed by Law the sole Rule of my Conduct.

Having so frequently, through this Channel, called upon those indebted for former Taxes, without much Success, I should not think it worth while to publish an Advertisement for this Purpose only, but, as I am upon the Subject, it may not be amiss to acquaint them, that I have it expressly in Command from the House of Burgesses to issue Executions immediately against all those who continue in Arrear, and that I shall think it my indispensable Duty to obey their Orders.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, TREASURER.

Mr. Severn Eyre,
SIR,

I RECEIVED yours, by Mr. James Mercer, dated the 21st of last month, wherein you inform me that you are advised the Trustees are not liable for my contracts on Mr. Grymes's estate's account, and that you are not safe in giving me credit. Therefore as prudence directs you to be cautious, you advise me you shall not send the 3000 bushels of oats contracted for, unless I will give you such security as you approve. The advertisement I put into the papers, soon after my being appointed agent by the Trustees in 1763, being disputed by some, that the Trustees would be liable for my contracts, I put in another to clear up the doubt, declaring they were not. The reason why they were not was this, they were prepossessed that no profit could be made from the estate, as the late agent had left them upwards of 3500l. to pay for the two years he was in the business, and only about 800l. to pay the same with, about 200l. of which has only been received, and as Col. Thornton's indisposition prevented his giving the least attention to the business, and the other Gentleman did not care to concern in the least without him, the business has suffered by the interruption of some pressing creditors, and others, who were enemies to the estate, as instance a passage in a letter from a Gentleman on your side of the Bay, who disappointed me in about 2000 bushels last spring. "I was cautioned by many Gentlemen in your neighbourhood to act carefully in my dealings with you, they having understood that it was difficult to get either iron or money from you." The agent at the Bank has sworn that he should, in his opinion, have raised 300 tons of ore more than he did, if he had had grain for his creatures, being in a manner idle for six or seven weeks in the prime of the season, owing to that and further disappointments in the article of corn, which I did my best to recover, by going to Norfolk myself to get a note to a Gentleman for 500 barrels before I could get it; and then the gust brought on a further disappointment, by the vessel's bilging that took in what was destined for the Bank. By the above relation you may see what disappointments the article of grain is to us, that expend about 50 barrels per week; and I must now inform you, that I have laid myself out in such a manner, especially in providing ground to sow, to raise forage for our teams, to prevent the trouble, expence, and risque of getting hay and fodder, that the disappointment will be very great. I will send you pig or bar iron to be shipped on the estate's account, by the return of every vessel: If you doubt my credit I cannot give any other security than those who have iron of me, not having any right to ask any person at this time, while such a cloud hangs over the estate, in whom the right of the works will be next April General Court, which, though to clear me, is not so to others, until the point is settled. The dispute I must inform you is this: Whether Mr. Grymes's estate shall have the works, or some Gentlemen in Fredericksburg, and near it, who have since Col. Champe's promise to Mr. Grymes, made a purchase of the works, as I am informed, and believe to be too true. The money I expect will be ready by April for Col. Champe, the time agreed on, and should have been paid out of the last blatt, if I could have foreseen any such unnatural dispute to have arose. I can, with truth and pleasure, inform you that I have paid upwards of 1000l. debts, due before my entry on the business, and delivered 130 tons of pig iron to the Trustees and their order, and 40 tons to pay for Negroes sold by the late Treasurer's administrators, and have paid upwards of 1000l. for slaves, horses, oxen, and a vessel, to get the estate in a proper way to carry on the works to advantage, which is like to turn out to considerable profit, as we have upwards of 500 load of coal in stock, and about 2000 tons of ore. In short, we have made more coal this year than was made in 1766 and 1767, and have raised double the quantity of ore, within 20 tons, this season, that was raised in 1766 and 1767. I flatter myself, if nothing gives way, that I shall clear the Trustees engagements soon after I have provided for the expences of the year, and then begin on a new account for the creditors. I do not mean, Sir, to give you any uneasiness by writing to you in this manner, but I knew not how to get a letter to you in time, and by this means I hope I shall, and my necessity at this juncture really compels me. If I offend any person who has busied himself, and interrupted me, I hope he will not meddle with me again, while I am concerned in the business, for the estate has suffered too much already. I am,
Your obedient humble servant,
January 2, 1770. JOHN HOLLADAY.

ABALE marked R M has been sent to the subscriber, in August, through mistake from Norfolk, among other goods received from on board the *Bristol*, Capt. Howell, and the *Virginia*, Capt. Asby, both from Bristol; it contains DUFFELS or BEARSKINS. As the expence of carriage will be considerable, and the owner may not receive them before the season be near gone, if he be inclinable to dispose of them he may know on what terms I will take them, by applying to Mr. James Maury, merchant, in Fredericksburg, who will treat with him for the subscriber. Otherwise he will order them back from August, and have them contrived as directed, the owner paying charges of carriage and advertisement.
FELIX GILBERT.

IMPORTED in the *Hope*, Capt. Young, a small box, marked B. S. in a diamond, No. 1, containing linens. The subscriber imagines it may have been delivered to some Gentleman through mistake. Whoever has it in possession, and will take the trouble of conveying it to Petersburg, directed to the care of Mr. William Beattie, shall be thankfully rewarded, by
BOLLING STARK.

WILLIAMSBURG, January 13, 1770.

MR. Moore's extraordinary advertisement of the 11th instant, in Mess. Purdie & Dixon's paper, must surprize every person connected with Mr. Moore and self. He very unjustly asserts that I ever refused to settle with him. If he will refer to the letter I sent him the 20th of November, before I put my last advertisement in the papers, he will find he is mistaken. I must inform the public he, in a most ungenerous manner, procured the partnership books (designedly to keep them) as he declared a few days after he received them, which he has strictly adhered to; he could have had no other view but to hold a large sum of money in his hands, which he has had for some time. He observes he has given bonds and security for almost all our debts, and assumed the payment of the rest; he must be forgetful, for his assumptions are not taken as payment, I having been applied to by Col. Bassett for part of a debt we owed him long since; he ought to have paid the whole, having the value in his hands. It is true he has given his bond and security for our debt due to Mackintosh & Hannay; he has likewise given Mr. Bland his private bond for a balance we owe him; but Mr. Bland informed me about three weeks ago that he would not release me until he was secured. We are jointly sued for a debt due Johnson & Jolly, part of which he received in 1764, by virtue of a power of attorney I assigned him, when going to England, the rest for family goods, sent him in the same year; sure the cash ought to have been remitted, and at the same exchange he received it at. He accuses me of detaining some of his private papers, and the partnership's; that is true; but I have ever been willing to deliver them so soon as he made good the engagements he entered into at the time I gave him the deed he mentions. I have waited for a settlement some months, but to no purpose. I must request no person will pay one shilling to Mr. Moore or his order, until I give public notice, and should be glad he would make our whole transactions publicly known, that I might be judged accordingly, and do believe it will appear that I have placed a very imprudent confidence, and am ungenerously treated.

WILLIAM BIRS.

YORK, January 16, 1770.

TO THOSE CONCERNED,

NOTICE is hereby given, that I shall attend at King & Queen courts, next month, to receive the money due on the bonds taken at Mr. E. Cary's sale in January last, which are now Mr. Norton's property. As giving indulgence, or making particular application, is well known to be attended with great inconvenience, I flatter myself neither will be expected. The bonds which are not paid that day, will be put into Mr. Kerr's hands to bring suit.

W. GOOSLEY.

January 8, 1770.

IN consequence of a decree of the General Court in 1768, I delivered my whole estate, which was mortgaged to Col. John Champe, deceased, to the sheriff of Spotsylvania, in April 1769, to be sold, to pay off the mortgage, except three slaves, which were not in my power at the time. Col. William Champe, acting executor, becoming purchaser of the works, offered the same for sale the next day to the estate, in consequence of which, many letters passed, and an agreement was expected on both sides, as will appear by letters in my possession, in consequence of which the business has been prosecuted with spirit; but it has so unfortunately happened, that a dispute of a most unnatural nature is now on the anvil, that is: "Whether a set of men shall be preferred who have no other view but to cut me off, and thereby revenge their disappointments on me, and a poor helpless family, by a total ruin ensuing: Or, Whether I shall be permitted to pay for the works next April, agreeable to contract with Col. Champe, for the benefit of my son and creditors, which may end in a considerable benefit to my family, if I should be so happy to pay off the debts." As matters are circumstanced, I am obliged to keep out of the way of public officers, to prevent an attachment being served on me, for a supposed contempt in not submitting to a decree of the General Court; therefore, I hope no credit will be given to any malicious reports which may be propagated to my prejudice, for I mean only to defend my person from insult, and my property from being basely taken from me, until I can have a full hearing on the occasion, which I expect will be the 10th day of April next. The following lines from an unknown friend will shew what my enemies would be at, "A plan is laid to catch Mr. Grymes by the sheriffs, either by putting on womens cloaths, or some other disguise dress, have a care. To Benjamin Grymes, Esquire." I hope the above will satisfy my special bail, that I do not mean to do them any injury by withdrawing till April.

B. GRYMES.

P. S. The letter referred to was delivered to by Micajah Poole, in presence of George Shepard.

WILLIAMSBURG, JAN. 11, 1770.

JOSHUA KENDALL,

HOUSE-CARPENTER and JOINER,

BECS leave to inform the Public that he is removed to a house nearly opposite to Dr. James Carter's, in the Back-street. All Gentlemen who shall honour him with their commands, in the above branches, may depend on their being faithfully and expeditiously executed, upon the most reasonable terms.

He also makes and carves CHIMNEY PIECES of wood, as ornaments to any Gentleman's apartments; and likewise makes the best and newest invented Venetian SUN BLINDS for windows, that move to any position so as to give different lights, they screen from the scorching rays of the sun, draw up as a curtain, prevent being overlooked, give a cool refreshing air in hot weather, and are the greatest preservatives of furniture of any thing of the kind ever invented.

N. B. HOUSE-PAINTING and GLAZING performed in the neatest and gentlest manner.

On the 20th day of March next (if fair, otherwise next fair day) will be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder,

THE subscriber's PLANTATION in

New-Kent county, two miles above the Long Bridge, 10 from good warehouses on York and James Rivers, 14 from Newcastle, 18 from Richmond, and 8 from Mr. Holt's forge. It contains about 500 acres of level land, 200 of which are excellent low grounds, proper for wheat, tobacco, or meadow; great part of the remainder is fine tobacco, the rest very good corn land, and the uncleared ground abounds with large white and red oaks, cypress and ash. There is also on it a good situation for a mill, with a pretty good stream of water, which might be made sufficient for the whole summer at a small expence, by letting a neighbouring run into it. The buildings, which have been finished within four years, consist of a handsome and commodious dwelling house, with its offices, an overseer's house, and several large framed barns and tobacco houses. The plantation is now in excellent order for cropping, as there is a large opening under very good fences, and the ground is fresh. At the same time and place will also be sold, the slaves, horses, cattle, hogs, tools, and furniture. Credit will be allowed for all sums exceeding FIVE POUNDS, until the 25th day of October next, upon bond and good security, and 5 per cent. discount for ready money. Those inclinable to purchase the land may be shewn it any time before the day of sale, by

PETER RUSSELL.

N. B. Having been informed that many persons have been hitherto prevented from purchasing this plantation, by a malicious report that I had won it at play of Col. Burwell Bassett, I think it requisite to assure the public, that the said report is a most groundless calumny, as I never had any gaming transactions with that Gentleman, of which I make no doubt he will sufficiently satisfy whoever will take the trouble of asking him. Nor is it under any incumbrance whatsoever. P. R.

YORK, January 17, 1770.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 14th of February next, before Mr. James Mitchell's door, for ready money,

TWO hundred and thirty acres of

LAND, more or less, lying within two miles of York town, and a store-house on the water side. The said land and house were taken in execution to satisfy Mary Atsbauer's judgment against Armistead Lightfoot. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock. W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.

STRAYED from the subscriber in Orange county, a middle sized black horse, about 4 feet 6 or 7 inches high; he is much mixed with white hairs all over his body; branded on the near buttock IV, or W, he has also a white spot just above his left knee. Whoever brings the said horse to me at Mr. Robert Beverly's, in Essex county, shall have 20s. reward.

NATHANIEL QUARLES.

HAMPTON, Jan. 5, 1770.

For SALE,

ASCHOONER, now on the stocks,

and ready to launch, being compleatly finished: Her dimensions are 41 feet strait rabbit, 18 feet four inches beam, and 8 feet hold; her beams, carlings, and top timbers, of Bermuda cedar. Any person in want of such a vessel may be supplied, by applying to
CARTER TARRANT.

For SALE,

TRACT of LAND, on Staunton

river, in Charlotte county, containing about 700 acres, 200 of which are very rich low grounds, with all necessary houses for an overseer and 12 hands. The land to be entered on the 4th of December, 1770. Whoever inclines to purchase, may be assured of a good title being made, by
WILLIAM RANDOLPH.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a pied steer, 4 or 5 years old, and has been in the neighbourhood 3 or 4 years, in which time he has been out, and a small piece out of one of his ears, otherwise unmarked. Posted, and appraised to 40s.

JAMES ALLEN.

TAKEN up in Nansemond county, near South Quay, a red cow, with a white face, marked with a swallow fork in the right ear, and a square and half moon under the left. Posted, and appraised to 11. 17s. 6d.

MOSES DARDEN.

TAKEN up in Prince Edward county, a middle sized black horse, about 12 years old, 4 feet 6 or 6 inches high, branded on the near buttock PE. Posted, and appraised to 21. 10s.

THOMAS HOWERTON.

TAKEN up near Stanton, in Augusta county, a dark bay mare, about 8 years old, 13 hands high, branded on the off buttocks IT, with some grey hairs in her face, and trots. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

THOMAS TEAT.

TAKEN up in Loudoun county, near Williams's Gap, a small bay horse, with a snip down his face, branded on the near shoulder G, and on the near thigh L, and is about six years old. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

MASH CARTER.

TAKEN up in Prince George, a white mare, about 4 feet 8 inches high, trots, paces, and gallops, and appears to be very old, and branded on the near buttock 3. Posted, and appraised to 21.

CHARLES LEATH.

WILLIAMSBURG, Dec. 26, 1769.

AS the VIRGINIA JUSTICE will be put to the press immediately after the Christmas holidays, and printed with all the dispatch that my best endeavours to render the work as useful as possible will admit of, those who incline to become subscribers will please to lodge their names with the following Gentlemen, in order to be transmitted to Messrs. Purdie and Dixon.

Mr. Joseph Hutchings.	Mr. James Buchanan.
William McCaa.	Messrs. Trent and Scott.
Andrew Sprowle.	Mr. Sampson Matthews.
Anthony Walke.	Gabriel Jones.
George Logan.	John May.
James Wallace.	Patrick Henry.
James Gibson.	John Johnson.
Anthony Warwick.	Peter Lyons.
Richard Baker.	Philip W. Claiborne.
Thomas Williamson.	Archibald Govan.
Peter Hay.	Archibald Ritchie.
Thomas Bailey.	John Sémple.
James Henderfon.	David Kerr.
David Mafon.	Charles Yates.
Bolling Stark.	James Mercer.
Neil Buchanan, sen.	James Robinson.
Nathaniel Edwards.	Edmund Pendleton.
Thomas Stith.	David Boyd.
Robert Munford.	Charles Carter.
Paul Carrington.	William Cabell.
Clement Read.	William Robinson.
John Winn.	Joseph Jones.
Archibald Cary.	William Ramsay.
Robert Donald.	William Kerr.
John Fisher.	Thomas Montgomery.
James Lyle.	George Washington.
Edward Johnson.	Richard Henry Lee.
Andrew Edmondson.	Richard Parker.
Patrick Courts.	Dabney Carr.
Thomas Walker.	David Rofs.

RICHARD STARK.

NORFOLK, Jan. 10, 1770.

ALL persons indebted to William McCaa & Co. and the subscriber, are desired to settle their accounts, and pay off their respective balances before the 25th of April next, as it will be rendered out of his power to give them farther indulgence, without an irretrievable injury to himself.

W. M'CAA.

NORFOLK, Jan. 3, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, the 19th of November last, a Negro fellow named BRISTOL, about 5 feet 8 inches high, very black, thick lipped, has lost some of his fore teeth, marked with the small-pox, and speaks good English, some French and Spanish. He was seen last month at Richmond, calling himself Tom, passing for a freeman, and may go out of the country as such. Any person who will secure him, so that I can get him, shall be paid Forty Shillings more than the law allows; and all masters of vessels are forewarned from carrying him out of the country, as he may impose on them by saying he is free.

MAXIMILIAN CALVERT.

MOUNT VERNON, Fairfax county, Dec. 16.

HIS Excellency the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's Council, having been pleased to grant 200,000 acres of land on the Great Kanaway, &c. to the officers and soldiers who embarked in the service of this colony, agreeable to a proclamation issued the 19th of February, 1754 (by the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie, Esq; then Lieutenant Governor). And having moreover been pleased to require, that I should receive the several and respective claims of every person who engaged in the service aforesaid, before the battle of the Meadows, in 1754, I do hereby give this public notice thereof, requesting that every officer and soldier, or their representatives, will exhibit their respective claims to a share of these lands, properly attested to me, before the 10th day of October next ensuing, in order that the whole may be laid before his Lordship and Council, and finally adjusted. And to the intent that no unnecessary application may be made, it is hereby signified, that no person who entered into the service of this colony after the said battle of the Meadows (which concluded the campaign of 1754) is intitled to any part of these 200,000 acres of land, as they were given to the first adventurers, under the proclamation aforesaid.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 7th Day of March next, agreeable to the last will and testament of Capt. William Johnston, deceased,

THE LOTS and HOUSES in Port Royal, formerly the property of Harry Beverley, Esq; now rented to Mr. James Bowie, for a term which ends in May next. Half the purchase money to be paid down, and the other half in May next, when possession will be given.

And on Saturday the 17th of March will be sold, on the premises, 130 acres of land, in Orange county, at Swift Run Gap, and an entry adjoining for 1000 acres, for ready cash, by

ROBERT & BENJAMIN JOHNSTON, Acting EXECUTORS.

N. B. The money being due to Gentlemen Merchants, their notes will be agreeable.

WILLIAMSBURG, December 28, 1769.

THOSE Gentlemen who subscribed for the Revival of the Virginia Laws, and who are desirous to have the continuation of them from session to session, are requested to send their names to the printer as soon as possible, as otherwise, there will be very few, if any more copies printed, than will supply the country.

WILLIAM RIND.

Twenty DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from George Town, on Potowmack, the 31st of May last, a likely bright bay gelding, 5 years old, about 14 hands and a half high, has a star in his forehead, a long bob tail, and one of his hinder feet white, is branded with the letter W on his hind quarter, had no steady gait but that of a gallop, which was very pleasant. He was taken up by William Sadd, in Virginia, near the Seneca falls, in June, who had him in possession till the 27th of August, when he was stolen out of his pasture, and not since heard of. Whoever brings the said horse to the subscriber, living in George Town, shall receive the above reward, without any questions being asked.

WALTER SMITH.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 9th day of April, at the Poplar Quarter, in the County of Stafford, about 12 miles above Falmouth.

THIRTY-FIVE lots of LAND, containing from 150 to 200 acres each, under leases. The rents from ten to five pounds. Also ten unimproved lots of 200 acres each. Credit will be given to the 1st day of April, 1771, giving bond and good security. On Wednesday the 11th of April, will be sold on the same terms, at Covington's ordinary, in the county of Fauquier, nine lots, containing from 100 to 150 acres, lying on Red Oak run.

And at the Fredericksburg June fair, will also be sold, two lots of land under the tenure of the late George Gray, lying on the Horsepen run, in Culpeper.

On the above terms will be sold, at Herod's ordinary, about six miles above the falls, 1500 acres of land, in lots of 100 acres, lying on Rappahannock river, about 12 miles above Falmouth, commonly called Richland, on the 3d day of May. Also on the 10th day of May, it being Caroline court day, a complete new mill, on a stream that never was known to fail in the driest season; she was finished at Christmas, about 5 miles from Port Royal, and convenient to as fine a grain country as is perhaps to be met with.

JOSEPH JONES, JOHN SKINKER.

To be SOLD, on the 3d day of May, at King George court-house,

TWO thousand acres of LAND, known by the name of Nanzatties, lying on Rappahannock river; the situation and soil equal to any land in the Northern Neck, the greatest part of the land being extremely level, with fine fisheries, both for summer and winter fish, of which great profit may be made. There is a large proportion of meadow land, of the finest kind. The creeks abound with wild fowl of all sorts. The land will be laid off in lots of 200 acres, with a convenient landing to each lot. Credit will be given for one half the purchase money till December, 1770, and the remainder till April, 1771. The land to be entered on next fall, bond with good security being given to

JOSEPH JONES, and JOHN SKINKER.

I HOPE all persons (on perusing the above advertisement) that are indebted to me will think themselves in honour bound to pay off their respective balances, which, had they done according to their bonds, would never have appeared, as I had proposed to have reserved this estate; but by their failing to comply, am now compelled to make sale of. No further notice nor indulgence will be given by

CHARLES CARTER.

FREDERICKSBURG, December 9, 1769.

NEWMARKET, a plantation on Pamunkey river, in Spotsylvania county, will be sold on the premises, to the highest bidder, the 1st of March next. It contains about 800 acres, equal in quality with the lands adjoining it. There are very good improvements, the house, which has brick chimneys, is large and neat, is situated on the main road to Hanover, and is one of the best country places in the colony for an ordinary. And on the 8th of the said month a plantation near Mr. Aquila Johnson's ordinary, in Caroline, and within 20 miles of Fredericksburg, formerly occupied by Mr. Morrison, will be sold at Caroline court-house. It contains about 4 or 500 acres, and has a very good house, with other necessary improvements, and is a healthy agreeable situation. I propose the purchasers shall have three years credit, on giving bond with good security, bearing interest at six per cent. They may be entered on immediately.

WILLIAM REID.

THE executors of Colonel Carter, late of Clive, hereby desire to give notice, that the lands upon Broad Run and Kettle Run, in the counties of Prince William and Fauquier, appertaining to that Gentleman's estate, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 15th day of May next, to the highest bidders, for ready money, several lots into which those lands will be laid off. Their value and convenience have been sufficiently set forth in a former advertisement, for this purpose. And it is presumed every person intending to purchase, has long before this time made himself sufficiently acquainted with their goodness. They contain upwards of 12000 acres.

The sale to begin at Capt. George Nevill's, in the county of Fauquier, and continue until all the lots are sold.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND on Banister river, in Halifax county, containing about 1300 acres, near 500 of which are fine low grounds, the high land level and good, is well furnished with houses to crop 25 hands, and has valuable stocks on it, which, if required, will be sold with it. Also a double decked vessel on the stocks, which will be launched in March, about 180 tons, built by a fine hand from Boston, and her timber and plank equal to any the country affords. For terms apply to

B. HARRISON.

To be SOLD, on the 5th day of February next, at Fredericksburg,

NEAR 2000 acres of LAND, about 14 miles from Fredericksburg, lying about 3 miles on Mattapony river, on the north side thereof, which was formerly the property of Benjamin Grymes. The land will be sold in lots, or otherwise, as suits the purchasers, and reasonable credit given, if required. Mr. Grymes will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase it.

ARCHIBALD CARY, RICHARD RANDOLPH.

MARYLAND, August 17, 1769.

THE subscriber, who has been regularly bred to the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, gives this public notice, that he begins to inoculate on the 13th of September next, at his house, which stands about the distance of one half mile from Baltimore town, on a healthy situation, with an agreeable prospect. The price as before; two pistoles for inoculation, and twenty shillings per week for board. As the sickness is so trifling, and the confinement none, the expense need not exceed five pounds fourteen, to six pounds fourteen shillings, current money, and may be inoculated with safety in any month, except July and August.

I shall be obliged to those who will favour me with their custom; they may depend on being carefully, tenderly, and judiciously dealt with. I flatter myself I have inoculated as many, and with as much success as any man on the continent. Those who intend coming, are desired not to alter their diet, or use any kind of preparation beforehand, as it is rather prejudicial than otherwise.

HENRY STEVENSON.

TAKEN up on the south fork of Roanoke, in Augusta county, a black mare, about 13 years old, 3 feet 7 inches high, has a small star in her forehead, and branded on the off buttock VB in a piece; she paces naturally, and had on a small bell. about two shillings price. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

JACOB KENT.

TAKEN up in Augusta county, a two years old steer, without any brand, chiefly white, with red ears, a little red on each side of his head, and spreading spots on his neck. Appraised to 1l. 5s.

BAPTIST ARMSTRONG.

TAKEN up in Southampton county, a bright bay mare, about 10 or 12 years old, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and no brand perceivable; she is about 4 feet 2 inches high, her left hind foot white, and has a small star in her forehead. Appraised to 3l.

HENRY ADAMS, jun.

TAKEN up in Caroline county, some time last fall, a bay mare, about 3 years old, neither docked or branded. Posted, and appraised to 4l.

JOHN MILLER.

TAKEN up on Vans Creek, in Prince Edward county, a small bay horse, with a hanging mane and sprig tail, branded on the near buttock 6, and had on a small bell marked D. Posted, and appraised to 3l. 10s.

JOHN CALDWELL, jun.

TAKEN up in Louisa county, a light grey mare, about two years old, neither docked nor branded, paces naturally, and came with a mare of Mr. David Roff's sometime in June last. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

THOMAS ARMSTRONG

TAKEN up in Pittsylvania county, on Straitstone creek, a dark roan mare, branded on the near and off buttock G, a large white in her face, some saddle spots, a white spot on her ham; has on a small bell, appears to be about six years old, and about four feet five inches high.

Also a bright bay horse, branded on the near buttock and shoulder 2; had on a bell of five shillings price with a large patch on the same, a small star in his forehead, a small white speck on the side of his cheek, large saddle spots, appears to be seven or eight years old, and about four feet six or seven inches high. Posted, and appraised to 5l. each.

THOMAS DILLARD, jun.

TAKEN up and are now at the plantation of Samuel Giff, in Goochland county, two three year old heifers, one of them a red, the other a brindle, marked with a smooth crop in the right ear, and a hole in the left. Appraised to 3l. 15s.

JOHN WARE.

TAKEN up in Louisa county, a black mare, about 4 feet and a half high, branded on the near shoulder S, paces a little, has a hanging mane and switch tail, and some saddle spots. Posted, and appraised to 5l. 10s.

THOMAS KING.

TAKEN up in Louisa county, a rusty coloured trotting mare, branded with three dots on the near buttock with a dark star in her face, and appears to be very old.

JOHN TODD.

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